





Analysis and Community-wide Visioning

Related to Existing Conditions, Taxes, and Future Development Opportunities

Agenda:

- Welcome and Introductions
- Overview of the Study
- Lyme's Land Use Pattern
- Municipal Expenditures, Taxes, and Development Scenarios
- Questions, Comments, and
 Discussion
- Next Steps





Overview of the Study

- Existing Conditions
- Taxes and Expenditures
- Future Development Opportunities





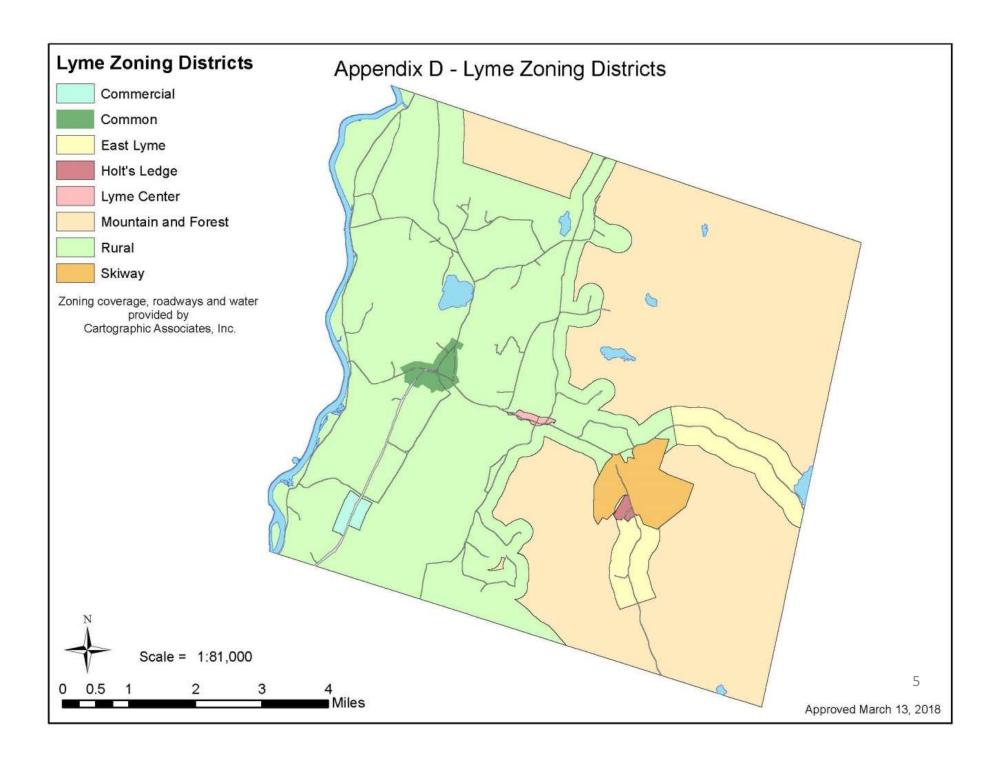


Existing Land Use and Zoning

- Extensive natural resources (steep slopes, wetlands, agricultural soils, etc.) and conservation land
- Primarily a rural residential development pattern
- Lack of water and sewer infrastructure
- Limited Telecommunications Currently (Lyme Fiber Spring 2020)
- Available land zoned for development
- Recently expanded Commercial Zone on Route 10







Caveats

- Analysis of this type is both art and science—it is inherently imprecise.
- Public services are provided to the community as a whole, not in discrete units—fire protection is provided irrespective of assessed value of an individual unit.
- Some town costs are fixed, irrespective of modest or moderate growth—a school principal's salary, for example.

The Basics

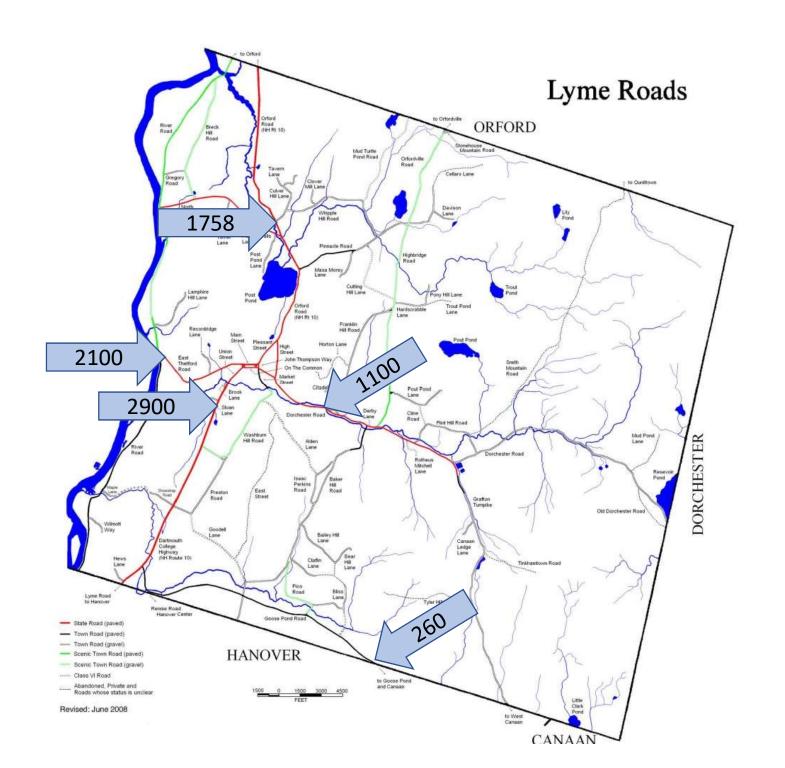
- The fundamental questions are:
 - Will new development likely have a meaningful positive impact on town finances?
 - Will new development about break even?
 - Will new development have a meaningful negative impact on town finances?

What Level of Development is Feasible

There is Significant Demand for New Housing in the Upper Valley Region

According to the Upper Valley Regional Planning Commission's 2012 Housing Needs Assessment (2012):

- There is a 10-year need for 3,350 to 5,550 new housing units in the Upper Valley;
- Between 1,200 and 1,950 of these units should be affordable workforce housing



Major Larger Scale, Commercial Development is Unlikely

- Traffic counts on Route 10 (generally under 2,000 cars per day) are well below target levels for big box retailers or major retail clusters;
- Lyme's population is not high enough or growing fast enough to attract a major retail development;
- Lyme does not have municipal sewer or water;
- There is a limited amount of prime, properly zoned land;
- The scale of the community favors lower density development;
- The market will support lower density retail and office uses, possibly in combination with residential uses.

Demographic and Financial Background

Lyme is Growing Slowly

	POPULATIO	ON AND HOUSI	NG TRENDS		
	2000	2010	2018	Change 2000- 2018	2023
POPULATION					
Lyme	1,679	1,716	1,763	84	1,794
Grafton County	81,743	89,118	91,855	10,112	93,584
	2000	2010	2018	Change 2000- 2018	2023
TOTAL HOUSING UNI				2020	
Lyme	752	810	840	88	866
Grafton County	43729	51120	53569	9,840	55486
VACANT AND SECONI	D HOMES				
	2000	2010	2018	Change 2000- 2018	2023
Lyme	74	105	109	36	118
Grafton County	12,113	15,132	15,803	3,690	16,701
HOUSEHOLDS (OCCU	PIED HOUSING L	JNITS)			
	2000	2010	2018		2023
Lyme	678	705	731	53	748
Grafton County	31598	35986	37744	6,146	38770
C:\Users\Owner\Desktop\	lyme fiscal planning	2018 nov\esri da	ta lyme\[esri c	lata summary.xlsx]S	heet1

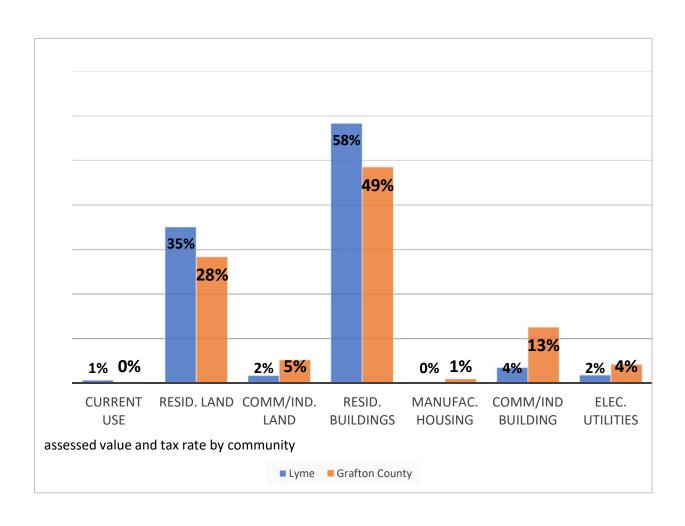
Source: US Census and ESRI

Lyme is Comparatively Affluent, Older, with a Higher Than Typical Tax Burden Than the County Average

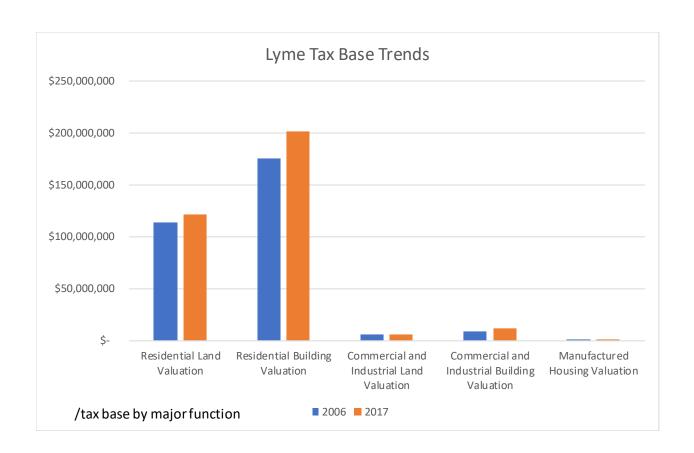
MEDIAN HOUSEHO	LD I	NCOME-20)18				
Lyme	\$	118,005					
Grafton County	\$	57,585					
MEDIAN HOME VA	LUE	2018	Тах	Rate	Тах	Burden	
Lyme	\$	459,223	\$	27.19	\$	12,500	
Grafton County	\$	212,527	\$	21.66	\$	4,600	
Value source: ESRI							
MEDIAN AGE 2018							
Lyme		50.6					
Grafton County		43.4					
% OF POPULATION	AG	E 65+, 2018	3				
Lyme		19.8%					
Grafton County		21.5%					
Source: ESRI and US	S Ce	nsus					

Source: US Census and ESRI

Lyme's Tax Base is Heavily Residential—93% Residential Land and Buildings (Current Use is Inventoried at Taxable, Not Market, Value)



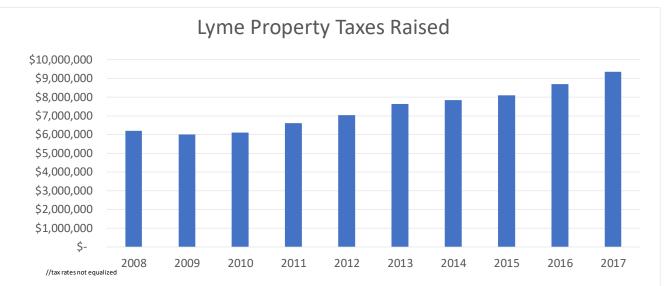
Non Residential Tax Base Is Stable and Minimal

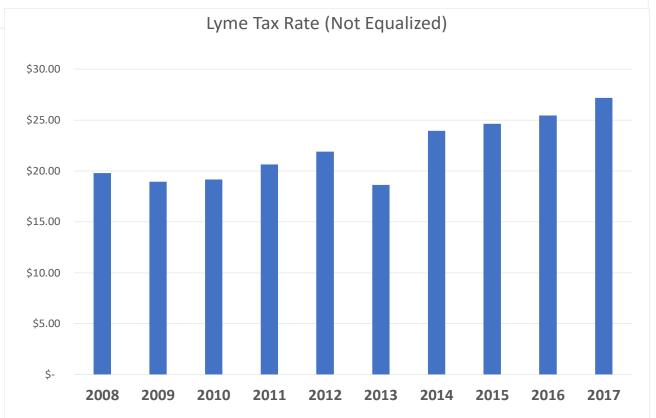


Lyme Has Relatively High Values and Relatively High Spending/Taxes Per Capita

Lyme Comparative Figures											
			Gra	fton County							
		Lyme		Average							
Net Valuation Per Capita	\$	202,000	\$	148,350							
Net Tax Commitment per Capita	\$	5,450	\$	3,259							

Lyme residents appear to expect high quality services, resulting in higher spending and higher taxes than if services (schools, etc.) were inferior.





Increases in Taxes and Spending Exceed Inflation

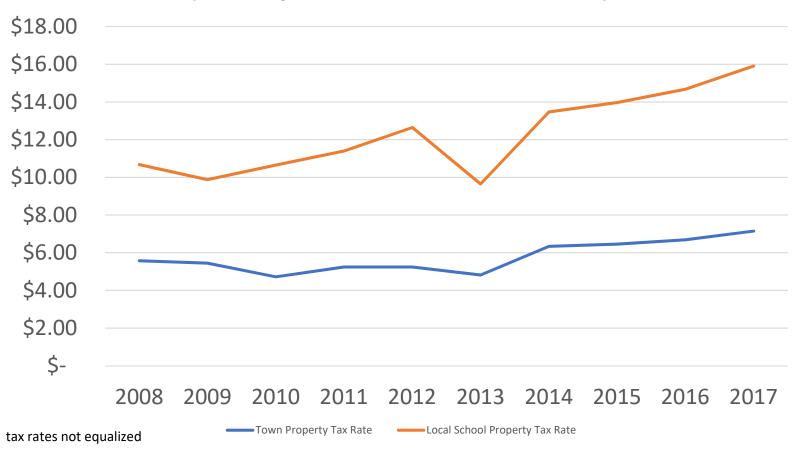
		Tax Ra	ate							
		2008		2017	% Change					
Actual	\$	19.79	\$	27.19	37%					
Inflation Adjusted	\$	22.77	\$	27.19	19%					
		2008		2017						
Taxes Raised										
		2008		2017	% Change					
Actual	\$	6,198,500	\$	9,338,200	51%					
Inflation Adjusted	\$	7,131,900	\$	9,338,200	31%					
2008 figures adjust	ed	to constant	201	7 dollars						
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Lyme's Estimated Residential Tax Burden per Housing Unit is High

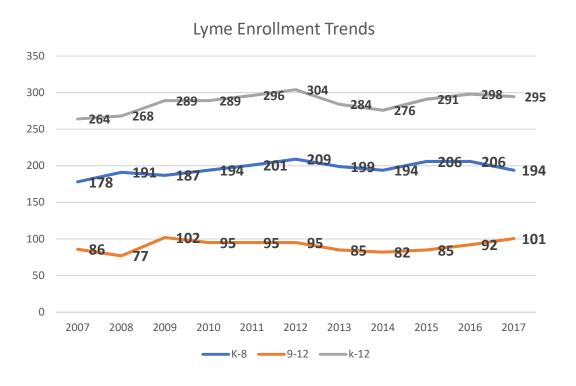
Almost 3 Times County Average— Before Exemptions

ESTIMATED MEDIA	Tax	Rate	Tax	Burden						
Lyme	\$	459,223	\$	27.19	\$	12,500				
Grafton County	\$	212,527	\$	21.66	\$	4,600				
Value source: ESRI Based on US Census Amer. Community Survey										

Municipal and School (K-12) Tax Rates (Not Equalized to Market Value)



Enrollment Trends Generally Show an Increase



\enrollment trends with chart Source: lyme school district

School Enrollment per Occupied Housing Unit is Higher Than County Average

Comparative E	nrollment per O	ccupied Hou	sing Unit,2017-18
	Enrollment	Occupied Housing	Enrollment K-8
	2017-18	Units 2017	per Unit
Lyme	295	731	0.404
Grafton	10,748	37,744	0.285
Souce: Lyme S	chool District, NF	l Dept of Edi	ucation, ESRI

COST PER PUPIL IS HIGH (2016-17)

State Average Cost per Elementary Student \$15,400 Lyme Cost per Elementary Student \$20,650

Source: NH Dept of Education—Excludes tuition and transportation costs

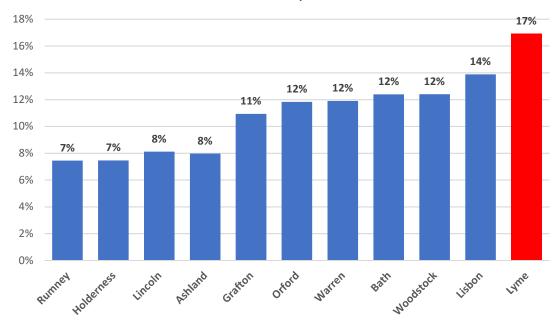
NOTE: LYME'S COST PER STUDENT IS SIMILAR TO SOME OTHER SMALL NH COMMUNITIES

EQUALIZED VALUATION PER PUPIL IS HIGH

Equalized Valuation per Pupil, 2016												
		Equalized Valuation	Equlized Value per Pupil									
STATE AVERAGE	\$	\$ 173,350,215,068		176,444.87	\$	\$ 983,646						
LYME		\$ 369,240,639		288.73		\$1,278,844						
#N/A												

Higher School Enrollment Than in Similar Sized Grafton County Communities

K-8 Enrollment as a % of Population Similar Sized Grafton County Communities 2016-17

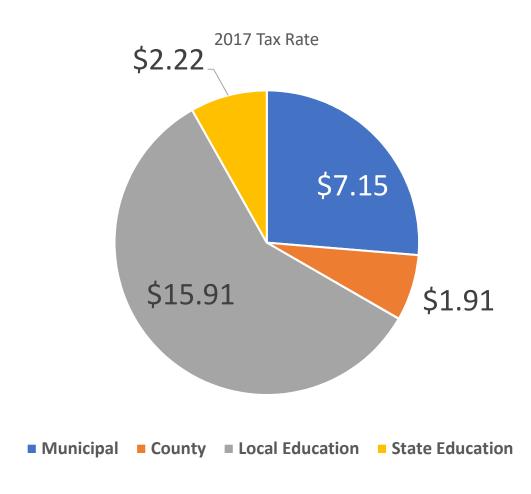


/enrollment as a % of total population

Typical of NH Communities, Lyme is Heavily Dependent on Property Taxes to Fund Town and School Functions (Total Revenues=\$9,613,807)

Property Taxes	90%
Licenses, Permits and Fees	4%
State Sources	2%
Charges for Services	1%
Misc. Revenues and Taxes	1%
Interfund Operating Transfer In	2%
C NAC 525 2047 A LD LD 440 44	
Source: MS_535, 2017 Annual Report Pages 118-11	.9
\2017 town report \data	

67% of Taxes Fund Education



Impact Scenarios

- Generally, most of these scenarios indicate a modest positive impact on town finances when compared to total revenues raised and when divided by the number of residential units in the town
- Illustrates the impact of various development alternatives
- Isolates variable costs and variable tax revenues
- There is an infinite number of possible scenarios

Units	50 5		50 50		50		50	50		100,000 Sq Ft				
	-				٠.		_							•
Unit Type	Sin	gle Family	Sir	ngle Family	Sin	ngle Family	S	ingle Family	Age	Restricted		Condos	N	on Resid.
School Generation		Current		Higher		Current		Higher	Ag	e Restricted		Estimated		Non
Average Price	\$	450,000	\$	450,000	\$	250,000	\$	250,000	\$	350,000	\$	250,000	\$	150
Elementary/Middle School Students		13		38		13		38		0		5		
High School Students		6		13		6		13		0		3		
Local Property Taxes Generated	\$	570,000	\$	570,000	\$	315,000	\$	315,000	\$	440,000	\$	315,000	\$	379,200
% of Town-School Appropriation		7%		7%		4%		4%		5%		4%		49
Municipal Costs	\$	(90,000)	\$	(90,000)	\$	(90,000)	\$	(90,000)	\$	(90,000)	\$	(90,000)	\$	(100,400
School Costs-Elem/Middle	\$	(36,300)	\$	(108,800)	\$	(36,300)	\$	(108,800)	\$	-	\$	(14,500)	\$	-
School Costs-High School	\$	(131,900)	\$	(265,200)	\$	(131,900)	\$	(265,200)	\$	-	\$	(51,000)	\$	-
Net Revenues	\$	311,800	\$	106,000	\$	56,800	\$	(149,000)	\$	350,000	\$	159,500	\$	278,800
Net Revenues per Housing Unit	\$	370	\$	130	\$	70	\$	180	\$	420	\$	190	\$	330
	\$	311,800	\$	106,000	\$	56,800	\$	(149,000)	\$	350,000	\$	159,500	\$	278,800
Note: Estimated 840 total housing uni	its in L	yme												
Note: Total Property Taxes Generated	¢0.722	900 / 2017 + 6	NA/P	roport page	122\	1								

Questions and Comments?



Next steps

- Online feedback Form?
- Next Forum?
- Final report materials